

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 10TH, 1895.

NUMBER 50

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Bestest Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 38 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. D. Box. No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PAILLER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RANVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, molins, alpaca, brins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158
Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aquecimento No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plaza incluída, rua do Rocio) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,
ASSEMBLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

SOCIÉTÉ AN. "E" Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARIAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPDIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,
Sulphur and Medical Baths,
Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Finest of Balloons—

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.



For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Re. \$500 30 Varieties, Re. \$800
30 Varieties, Re. \$1000 40 Varieties, Re. \$1200
40 Varieties, Re. \$1500 50 Varieties, Re. \$1800
50 Varieties, Re. \$2000 60 Varieties, Re. \$2500

Collection of 100 Varieties (nearly complete) Re. \$8000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Rarities—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894. Re. \$500.

English spoken.

CASA PHILATELICA.

A. A. Travenca, S. Francisco de Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP, and HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. as this office.

STOMACH AND INTESTINES

All diseases of the stomach or intestines,
like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness,
colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anæmia and
others, are easily and radically cured by
the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the famous
Brazilian remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and
drug-stores.

Depot of the manufacturer:

72 RUA S. PEDRO 72

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insurance.

A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance against Accidents Branch. 20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

ARTHUR BOMILCAR,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £600,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
at every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,117,500
Reserve fund .. £ 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751

Agent: P. A. Spanghetti.

4, Travessa da Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co

No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO., LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Mersey"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praca do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Caixa 392.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always in hand in Rio magazine,
and 200 of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DRA AMARA pills, which I have been
using since with the best results, which
I declare for the benefit of all who suffer
from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September
1895. — Adolpho Cordero do Couto, Plan-
tor.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large
assortment of English, American, French, Portu-
guese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines,
liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received
directly from New Zealand and Southampton by
refrigeric process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality
guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias

Ouvidor No. 37.

Relojaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also
for all articles concerning Watches and
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 63

On the line of the railway SANTA THEREZA.
It is reached in 32 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and beautiful view upon the bay, ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Thereza hill,
and entirely out of reach of fever malarial. It is, therefore,
a most safe place for foreigners, tourists, and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Oudor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of
wine, dessert and coffee Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook,
attends herself to the cooking, which
is plain and good.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION,

Natives and Foreigners, principally
those who have families, should not leave
the Exposition without taking one of the
prospective, in three languages: Portu-
guese, English and French—which they
will find at their disposal near the glass-
case which contains the Nectandra Amara
preparations, Sala Maua, São José school
building.

By reading it, they will immediately
find out the ready relief which can be ob-
tained by the use of this miraculous pro-
duct in cases of the most frequent
diseases, especially now during the hot
season.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of
Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the
London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton.
The result of their analysis made on the 3rd Nov.
ember, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of
peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable
proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to
be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depôt at

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passage m

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and
the above mentioned "Order of Admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA No. 25 Rua 1º de Março.

from 1 to 3 p.m.
The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-
ing and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m.
to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of the
Club is called for Thursday 12th Inst., at
8.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing the
new Directors for the ensuing year. All
members are earnestly requested to at-
tend.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th December 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Sec.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí
Consular (Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Itaboraí Consular (Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cold season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cathete. English services at 10 a.m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108,
7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. a
Fabrica Carinas, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev
A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 13 Travessa da Barreira

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

HAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 10 to 3 a.m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Hygiene, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; House from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, dis-
tinguished January 24, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96

Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua da Assembleia, No. 97.—To sell the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10 to 6
p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIOSAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Sunka, 1st floor. HERBERT BRADBURY, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 Hamb.,
 Messrs. Joh. Herweg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co. GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 350.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
 pondents.
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Veuille & Co., Paris.
 Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
 and correspondents.
 Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
 Italy..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,
 Genoa, and correspondents.
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres-
 pondents.
 United States..... { G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
 Leutenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
 York.
 Uruguay..... { L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
 Argentina..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
 Banco Alleman Transatlantico, do.
 and any other countries
 Open accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Kraus-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 500,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Boasos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 380,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co. LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,
 Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUARY,
 Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE
 L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:
 M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE
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(Continued from our last)

KAISERSWERTH AND ITS FOUNDER.

With the graduation of more and more deaconesses at Kaiserswerth came calls for their services from every part of the world. During the first ten years Fliedner established sixty nurses in twenty-five different places. He was specially gratified when the church presbyteries applied to him for help in nursing the sick of their parishes. "It is your duty," he always said, when starting off with a little band of graduates, "to give your first service to the poor. If ever you happen to be forced to choose between them and the rich, go to those who cannot recompense you, for they are the ones who need you the most."

His first long journey—in the days when travel was not made easy, as it is now—was to America, to conduct two deaconesses to the Rev. Dr. Passavant's German parish at Pittsburg. One is still living as the faithful superintendent of an orphan-asylum in Rochester, Pennsylvania. In 1884 several former Kaiserswerth deaconesses came to America, at Mr. Anthony Drexel's request, to fill places in the German Hospital in Philadelphia. Fliedner in his note-book gives many impressions of this "wonderful, upward-striving country," and records with regret and much perplexity the number of its conflicting religious sects.

The second long journey was to Jerusalem, where with four deaconesses he opened a hospital and a school in two small buildings placed at his disposal by the king of Prussia. Fliedner lived to see, as a result of his untiring efforts, between four and five hundred patients cared for yearly in this hospital, and over one hundred girls in the school.

From Jerusalem he turned his steps to Constantinople, where fifteen centuries earlier the deaconess office had flourished, and where to-day again, thanks to his initiative, it exerts a wide and beneficent influence. Throughout the Orient thousands of human beings, of every country and color, are cared for by the brave German women who have given up home, and all that the world includes, to nurse strangers in a strange land.

After Constantinople came the founding of the hospitals, boarding-schools, and orphanages at Alexandria, Beirut, Smyrna, Bucharest, and many other places. It would be wearisome for those not specially interested to read even a list of the posts at which German deaconesses are stationed to-day. Following the example of Kaiserswerth, other church sisterhoods have been established. Since the founding of the first order, 10,400 deaconesses have been ordained in the German Protestant church, and they are working to-day at 3,640 different posts. An American commentator, referring to Fliedner's work, speaks of it as a wonderful illustration of the way in which a man eminent for no gifts save those called moral may succeed in accomplishing tremendous results.

The last seven years of his life were marked by physical suffering; but he labored cheerfully to the end in the cause so dear to him. Almost his last words were, "As I look back upon my life, I appreciate how full it has been of blessings; every heart-beat should have been gratitude, and every breath praise."

III. THE LIFE OF A DEACONESS.

During a recent illness in a foreign hospital unexpected opportunity was given to me to gather further information concerning Fliedner's life-work, and to come personally under the shadow of its blessing. Observing that the nurse who had been called to my care wore a distinctive dress, differing from the Roman Catholic sisterhoods in that her gown was cotton, not woolen, and her white muslin cap had no band across the forehead, concealing the brow and hair, I said, "You are a German deaconess, are you not?" "Yes," was the prompt and pleasant reply, confirmed by speech, blond hair, and rosy cheeks: "I am a Kaiserswertherin."

"Tell me something about Kaiserswerth," I said one day. "How long was your training there? What are the conditions of your life as a deaconess, and what is the difference between your order and the Roman Catholic sisterhoods?"

"The training at Kaiserswerth," began Sister Margarethe, "covers three years. The training-school has two classes, one for nurses, the other for teachers; and every woman upon entering decides which

of the two she wishes to join, the 'Krankenschwestern,' or the 'Lehrschwestern,' as they are called; for although each must know something of the work of the other, the subjects of instruction differ in the higher branches of knowledge. Every probationer begins with a course in practical housework—that is to say, she helps to do the housework of the hospital; she cooks, irons, sews, repairs mattresses, etc., because in her future sphere among the poor, even though she may not always be called upon to do the work herself, knowledge of all these branches is essential. Instruction in simple book-keeping, letter-writing, and reading aloud is included in the general course, after which the two classes diverge; the nurse goes into the medical and surgical wards of the hospital, and the teacher, whose future sphere of work will be in orphan-asylums, kindergartens, and distant colonization-schools, is taught primarily how to teach.

"In my own case, when I entered Kaiserswerth, it was as a teaching-sister, because I had previously been fitted for, and had filled, the position of governess; but the desire became so strong in me to nurse the sick that whenever I had a spare hour I used to run over to the hospital, and finally I was entirely transferred.

"The 'Mutterhaus,' as we always call Kaiserswerth, is presided over by a mother-deaconess, chosen, as is the housekeeper-deaconess, from among the sisters by their vote. The several clergymen connected with the institutions are appointed by the Kaiserswerth board of governors, their election, however, being subject to approval by the church authorities.

"How I wish that you could once be present at the consecration service in the beautiful Kaiserswerth chapel! As soon as a sister has been ordained she is sent wherever the need for her is greatest. If she is a nurse, it is either to a hospital where the nursing-staff is composed of deaconesses, or to some town or church parish, where her duty will be to care for the poor and the sick in the community. If she goes into parish work she will live with one or more deaconesses in a little home, the expenses of which are borne by the municipality or the church which has applied to Kaiserswerth for her services, and which also pays to the mother-house an annual sum for each deaconess employed. In cases of private nursing, where people are able to pay for skilled care, a gift of money is usually made to the society supporting the local deaconess home.

"Almost every town in Germany to-day has, or is seeking to have, a deaconess home; for no matter how well a town may be equipped with hospitals, there is much illness in every community that does not call for hospital treatment. Many families in moderate circumstances cannot afford to employ a private professional nurse, and among the really poor even slight illness may produce conditions of distress. In such cases the services of a competent nurse for an hour in the morning, and again at night, are all-sufficient, and one woman can thus lend a helping hand in many homes. Of course, if allowed to choose, every trained nurse interested in her profession would prefer to occupy herself only with the acutely ill, rather than to do other work, because this brings her best faculties into play; but we deaconesses are taught from the beginning that while we must fit ourselves to meet the worst emergencies in illness, our duty is not to be sick-nurses only.

"See, for instance, how often it may happen, when a poor working-woman is ill, that while she requires very little personal attention,—the poor are unspoiled,—she is in urgent need of somebody to cook the family dinner, to tidy up the room, and to keep the baby from the stove. This may seem to you menial and disagreeable work for one trained in the higher branches of knowledge, but I assure you it is not; there is physical and mental variety in it all, and practice makes everything easy. Then, too, it is such a pleasure to help people at the times when they are most in need of help.

"I must not forget to tell you," Sister Margarethe continued, "that throughout Germany, besides the deaconesses, there are the lay graduates of Kaiserswerth, the Sisters of St. John. These comprise women of every age and social position, married and single, who at some time in their life have taken a six months' course at the Kaiserswerth hospital. The Knights of the

Order of St. John offer to pay the travelling and tuition expenses of any woman desiring to take this course. We deaconesses find the 'Johanniterschwestern' very helpful in our parish work. They stand ready, as an army of reserves, to assist when individually we are over-tired, to take our place at the bedside of a patient for a few hours at a time, and to help procure for us little necessities and comforts for the sick. Their hospital training makes them efficient aids.

"You accept personally no money for your services, and even refuse a gift in remembrance of them?" I asked.

"Yes; and this must be so, even though it may seem ungracious. But do not forget that we have no wants; neither have we, as individuals, any permanent abiding-place in which to store possessions. When we start out in our career Kaiserswerth gives us a full outfit; we receive, wherever we may be, a small yearly allowance for pocket money, and are supplied once a year with the gowns that we need by the Kaiserswerth dress-making department, where the measures of every sister are kept."

"And what are your needs?" I asked, knowing the elasticity of the word as applied to feminine adornment.

"Two blue cotton gowns and two cotton aprons yearly, and every five years a new blue woolen gown and a black alpaca apron, for Sunday and dress occasions," was the rapid summing up. "Our indoor dress is blue, this being considered more cheerful than black in the sick-room; and it is of cotton, so that it may be washed frequently. We wear in the street a long black cloak and a black bonnet, which fits closely over our cap. Our dress, you know, must be adapted to quick change without trouble. In Roman Catholic countries we deaconesses are stared at in the street because we wear no white band across the forehead. I hear people say frequently as I walk along, 'Look at the blonde nun!' I must not omit to tell you that every deaconess who happens to possess private property upon entering the order retains full control of it, and at her death it reverts to her family, unless otherwise disposed of by will.

"When we start out from Kaiserswerth into the world, we are instructed, among other things, never to obtrude our religion upon any one, and proselyting as a duty of our calling is distinctly discouraged. We are taught that when brought into relation with people who are antagonistic or indifferent to Christian teachings, our best power of persuasion will not lie in words.

"Kaiserswerth always appoints the stations to which we go, and changes us about from place to place according to its best judgment, but service in foreign countries and in times of epidemic is not obligatory."

"Have you ever been through an epidemic?" I asked.

"Oh, yes,"—her face lighted up,— "I have been through typhus and diphtheria, and I was at Hamburg throughout the cholera two years ago."

Here I recalled having read in a newspaper that at the time of the last outbreak of cholera in Hamburg Kaiserswerth had sent out a call to all her deaconesses asking them to signify whether they were willing to go to the Hamburg hospitals, and that every response had come in promptly in the affirmative.

"Oh, that was a never-to-be-forgotten experience!" continued the gentle little woman at my side. "I was at the city hospital during the worst of it. Cholera is the most difficult and exciting of scourges to nurse, because its course is so short and acute. Patients are apparently in the death agony when they are brought in, and must be worked over incessantly during the few hours in which their fate lies in the balance. If they live they also recover rapidly. During the first days in Hamburg patients were brought in in such overwhelming numbers that the hospital forces were almost paralysed. Physicians and nurses were taxed to the utmost, but soon order was brought out of chaos.

"Sometimes the changes were so rapid that upon returning to the wards after a few hours' sleep I would find new faces in almost every bed. The saddest corner of the hospital was the inquiry office, where crowds of anxious people were forever coming and going. I used to hurry past the door as quickly as possible, because I

knew only too well the message that was awaiting most of them. Frequently I recall to memory the coming of an orderly into the ward with several little children in his arms, begging me to find places for them. I had no place, and still he would stand. I would then take four or five of the poor little things, and lay them crosswise on one bed. They did not mind the crowding—in fact, they were quite unaware of it; and sometimes one would suddenly sit up out of an apparently comatose condition, and begin to laugh and play. Oh, how much I would like to see again some of the dear little faces that helped make even those dark scenes bright! They come back to me now like angel faces."

"When it was all over, did you not break down physically from the strain?" I asked.

"Oh, no; when our services were no longer needed, we were quarantined for ten days, and so had a good rest, and were quite fresh and ready at the end of that time to return to our various posts."

What a difference, thought I, as I listened to this heroic tale, so simply told, between the woman of nerves and the woman of nerve, and what a force it takes to remove one little letter!

"You asked me to tell you," said Sister Margarethe one day, "how the Protestant sister differs from the Roman Catholic. Very little, I am sure, in the impulse that leads her to the choice of her calling, but greatly in the relation of each to each. The principal difference between the two lies in the fact that the Protestant sister retains throughout life her freedom of action. At her ordination she takes no vows. She only promises that while a deaconess she will endeavor to do her duty, in the fear of God, according to his holy teachings. She may withdraw from the order at any time without disgrace, to marry, or to return to private life. She is requested, however, to signify her intention in the matter every five years.

"Probationers at Kaiserswerth frequently fall away, either from unfitness, or because they enter with sentimental ideas of the office, which hard work soon dispels. There is usually as little liking for hard work in a sentimental sister as in a so-called 'esthetic Christian'; but rarely does a deaconess once ordained desire to give up her calling.

"For my own part, I must confess that when I look about me in the world at other women who, like myself, are standing alone,—and there are many, many such,—my own lot, even from an outside point of view, looks to me brighter and fuller than many others. My calling brings me into happy, healthful relations with people; it is free from petty personal cares of every kind; and when I look ahead into the future I need never dread that worst of all dreads, a lonely old age. If I outlive my usefulness the dear home at Kaiserswerth stands ready with open arms to welcome me back. There every retired sister has her own little room in the Feierabendhaus, and her own patch of flower-garden. Moreover, she has the great pleasure of being reunited, after long separation, to the friends of her girlhood, and of seeing in the busy life that surrounds her a younger generation preparing to fill the place of the one calmly looking on. Returning to a home is a very different thing from being taken into a strange institution in old age.

"Remember, whenever you compare the lot of a deaconess with that of another woman, that to be just you should compare it only to that of another single woman. Marriage and motherhood must be left out of the scales. It is not the calling of a deaconess that shuts her off from these. People seem to forget, sometimes, when they talk about woman's vocations, that all women in the world are not happy to marry, nor are all happily married. There will always be some who from force of circumstance are obliged to create an independent sphere of usefulness for themselves; and surely, among these, the deaconess has her right and honorable place."

Sister Margarethe seemed to me to be herself the best answer to the question. At the end of six weeks she left me, with only a 'thank you' on my part for all her kindness and skill. From the window of my room after nightfall I watched the slender figure in black as it disappeared into the darkness, hurrying to respond to another call of distress, and, for one, was grateful and glad that such as she exist in the world. Whatever one's convictions, or lack of conviction, on the problems of life, it is impossible to come into touch with such disinterested goodness without an increase of faith in human nature, a keener appreciation of the opportunities for usefulness that lie in every woman's path, and, above all, a more reverent recognition of the one Source whence such a life draws day by day its own strength and sweetness.

ELEONORA KINNECUTT.

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Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bruno de Miranda.—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nauseas against our sea sickness, but only now I have experienced how efficient your Nauseas are against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman who was travelling from the Soraria station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Nabina do Campo.

The Nauseas are already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro C. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTA".

For the first and only time during the cruise these men lost their heads, and, having no recognised leader to direct them, each volunteered his own opinion as to what should be done, or as to whether the vessel was dragging at all; but, as far as I can make out, with one man giving one order at one end of the vessel, and another man giving a contradictory order at the other end, nothing at all was done until it was almost too late.

I made up my mind never from this time to leave the vessel, even for a short time, without putting some one definitely in charge, even if he were an incompetent person.

But the danger was not all over yet. The vessel was now tumbling about in the high swell at the edge of the breakers, the wind had dropped, and to have weighed the anchor would have been to have run great risk of being carried on to the rocks by the rollers. So, as she was safe where she was for the time, I saw it was advisable to wait until the conditions should be more favorable, before shifting our anchorage. The doctor and myself enjoyed our square meal to which we had been looking forward, and then I turned in to sleep, giving orders that I should be called at four in the afternoon.

At four the sea had gone down a good deal and there was a moderate breeze, so I decided to move to a safer berth. We hoisted the sails and, while we were getting the anchor up, I took the precaution, seeing what little sea-room we had, of putting the whaleboat in the water, with a long line fastened to the yacht's bows, ready to pull her head round and tow her seawards should she not cut in the right direction.

We got away safely, and the anchor was let go in nineteen fathoms close to where we had brought up on our arrival.

The night was fine, but the surf was still roaring on the beach. The mountains now presented a curious appearance, for our fire had spread up the various arms of the ravine almost to the summit, and there were clusters of lights, as of villages, in all directions, while here and there what appeared to be bonfires were blazing, possibly at spots where several dead trees had fallen together. We began to fear lest the illumination, which must have attracted the attention of passing vessels. A captain would naturally conclude that these fires were the signals of a shipwrecked crew, and therefore go out of his course to render assistance. Luckily this did not happen.

The patience of my men was now to be severely tried. Here before them was the mysterious isle, with all its golden possibilities; but for five days the sea was in far too disturbed a condition to permit of a landing; so they were confined to their floating prison, which rolled and pitched at her anchorage all the while, and gazed with vain desires at the forbidden land.

It was now that Ted came up to me, as spokesman for the rest of his shipmates in the forecastle, and said that they were all anxious to go on shore in turn, and do their share of digging with the rest of us. It had been part of the original scheme to keep the paid hands—with the exception, perhaps, of the cook—on board the vessel; but as by this time we knew the ways of the *Alberta*, and could handle her with fewer men than when we had started, I decided that an officer and two paid hands would be a sufficient crew while she was lying off the island, and that all the other men could be spared for the work on shore. I therefore acceded to Ted's request.

The men were led to understand that they would be entitled to no share of the proceeds if the treasure were found, though they, of course, knew that, should fortune favor us, a handsome present would be given to them.

The agreement as to the division of the spoil among the gentlemen-adventurers had also to be revised in one respect. It was settled that the shares of those who had abandoned the expedition was to be portioned out among those who remained. By this arrangement each of my companions became nearly twice as rich—in expectations—as when we started from England.

Trinidad is supposed to be outside the limit of the south-east trade winds, but I think this is doubtful, for, so far as my experience goes, the prevailing winds are from the easterly quarter, and more commonly from the west quadrant, and the winds are in the south-east, and more especially from the south-west, and the sea rises, and landing is rendered altogether impossible. This was our experience for the next few days.

On November 24 there was a high wind from the north-west and a great swell. We were now on a lee shore, and a very dangerous one too; so all was got ready for shipping the anchor and running to the open sea in a moment, should it become

necessary to do so. We gave the yacht all the starboard chain—sixty fathoms. We got up the end of the chain, and made it fast to the mainmast in such a way that we could let it go at once. One end of the thirty-fathom hawser was attached to the chain, just below the hawse pipe, and to the other end of it we fastened an improvised buoy, made of a breaker and a small bamboo raft. In order to get under way we should now merely have to throw the buoy overboard and cast off the end of the chain from the mast. We could then sail away and leave our moorings behind us.

Then we set to work to bend the storm-trysail, a very handy sail, which could be hoisted much more readily than our heavy mainsail. We reefed the fore-sail, had a storm-jib ready, and hoisted our topmast. We were now prepared for anything that might turn up.

We were not idle this day, for, after making all snug, we got the spades, hydraulic jack, and other tools out of the hold, so as to have them in readiness to put in the boat the moment there was a chance of landing.

Our fire on the mountain blazed away all this night and was not entirely extinguished for six days afterwards.

The next day was overcast, and the wind was from the south-west; then it veered to the southward. The sea was higher than on the previous day. The vessel tumbled about a great deal, rolling her scuppers under water, flooding her decks, and running her bowsprit under, all the while. Still, as she rode very easily, the great length of heavy chain we had given her acting as a spring. We watched carefully for the first sign of dragging, but the anchor had evidently got a good hold now and she did not budge a foot. In the afternoon the glass fell rapidly and the sky looked very stormy, while the temperature in our saloon fell to 75, which made us feel quite chilly.

It is probable that this disturbed weather and high sea were the results of a pampero raging thousands of miles to the southward of us.

On this day we took our dinghy on deck—a dilapidated little boat—and proceeded to stop her leaks, in a novel, but for the time effectual, manner, with plaster of Paris and tar.

The fish would not be caught while this heavy sea was running, but we secured some sharks and ate their flesh for dinner, to the horror of our black cook, whom I overheard telling his shipmates that he considered it "degrading to eat de meat of de dam shark."

November 25.—Same weather, blowing, raining, rolling, and impatient grumbling of men. Even the two amiable blacks, eager to be at work on shore, fretted a bit at the enforced imprisonment on board. They had always been fond of argument, but now the arguments became stormy, and we could hear them laying down the law to each other in the forecastle, while the English sailors sat round them, smoking in silence and listening with amused wonder. One black was a Roman Catholic, the other a Methodist; their discussions were generally theological, and they exchanged vituperations with a fine theological flair. It was grand to hear Theodosius rail at the Pope and call his comrade a heathen idolater, while George would pour the vials of his wrath on the Methodist heretic. These two poor fellows were the greatest friends, but, of course, each was confident that the other was doomed to perdition. When, in the course of one of these controversies, a theologian found himself caught in a dilemma, he would wax impatient and cry "Oh, chew it!"—an expression I have never heard before—indicating that one has been worsted in argument, but will not allow it, and insists, having had enough of it, on winding up the debate at once.

On the 27th the glass rose, the wind veered to north-east, and the sea moderated; but the surf was still dangerous, and we could see it breaking over a rock sixty feet in height. On this day we sighted two homeward-bound sailing-vessels. During our stay on Trinidad we saw a good many craft, sometimes four or five in a week, all homeward-bounders, for, as I have already explained, it is usual for vessels coming round Cape Horn to make for and sight this island, so as to correct the rate of their chronometers. Few outward-bounders pass it, and it is altogether out of the track of steamers.

On November 28 things looked better, the sea had all gone down. In the morning a few hands pulled up to the pier, where they found the landing perfectly easy, and brought off the coat which the doctor had left on the rock when we had jumped into the sea. My coat could not be found, as it had been washed off by a wave. They also brought on a specimen of a land-crab, which did not seem at all at home on our deck. He was introduced to Master Jack, our monkey, whose horror at the uncouth apparition was intense. The wise monkey would not get within reach of the crab's nippers, but, having cleverly driven him into a corner, tried to push his ugly visitor through a scupper into the sea with a bit of firewood.

(To be continued.)

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The recent census taken in Valparaiso gives that city a population of 130,000.

—There was a serious railway accident near Santiago, Chili, on the 7th inst. Several lives were lost and a number of coaches were smashed.

—The agitation against the new cabinet continues at Santiago, and a crisis is soon expected. The Chilean people evidently prefer a government without a cabinet.

—Telegrams from Santiago state that the Italian minister has initiated a violent attack on the new finance minister, Don Perez Arce, with the intention of compelling him to resign.

—A Santiago telegram of the 7th says that General del Canto has been entrusted with an important diplomatic mission to Washington, and that he had just had a prolonged conference with President Montt and the minister of foreign affairs.

—The Chilean government has invited tenders for laying a cable from Port Montt to Punta Arenas, in order to open telegraphic communication with the coast towns of southern Chili. A cable to the Straits will be of immense benefit to commerce.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is said that the Paraguayan government has signed a contract for lighting Asuncion with electricity.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 7th says that an Italian journal in Buenos Aires has been saying some very unflattering things about Brazil. Let us hope that this time the foreign minister will take no notice of it.

—The health board will to-day issue an order providing for disinfection to all vessels arriving from Santos, owing to yellow fever having broken out in that city. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 27.

—This is the first news we have received of a fever epidemic in Santos.

—The municipal debt of Rosario, Argentina, amounts to \$10,000,000, and its income is insufficient to meet even the current expenses of the city. This instance of reckless management should be remembered by the Brazilian cities who are beginning to travel the same road.

—The carpenters who work in the steamers that ship cattle from abroad have struck for higher wages. They demand \$5 a day; 70 cents an hour for overtime; \$10 for nightwork; and \$7.50 on feastdays, and \$1.50 extra and travelling expenses for working at La Plata. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Nov. 24.

—During the month of October there were 2,292 births (of which 97 were still-born) and 330 illegitimate, 456 marriages and 1,222 deaths in Buenos Aires. Of the latter 26 were from measles, 38 from diphtheria, 52 from scarletina, 9 from typhoid fever, 41 from small-pox, and 96 from pulmonary consumption. The passenger arrivals numbered 10,110 and departures 5,355. The population on Oct. 31st was estimated to be 618,685.

—Another French steamer has foundered and come very near being lost near Montevideo. The *Neutrin* on the night of November 29th grounded on the Piedras de Buen Viaje with 1,005 passengers for Buenos Aires. Luckily was quickly on the scene and fortunately saved the steamer. That so many French steamers should run aground in such a short time looks very bad and may cast a doubt upon the ability of French captains to steer round the dangerous Montt. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—As a result of the war in China, we read that North American and European buyers of cedar wood have been driven to this country. It appears that some buyers are already in treaty for Paraguayan woods for Germany and the Straits. We hope the trade takes hold, as Paraguay, Misiones, and the far south of the republic have woods which are valuable for all kinds of work, and only require to be brought to market to take an important place among our exports. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Scarlatina has been making unusual ravages in the city and increasing daily for the last three months. Nearly all the doctors have their hands full of cases some of which are exceedingly dangerous. In face of the fact that it had almost assumed the proportions of an epidemic, the neglect of the public sanitary authorities is very noteworthy. Strict measures ought to be taken to have the houses where the sickness has been, thoroughly cleaned, and doctors ought to be made to report the cases to the authorities in order to have strict hygiene enforced. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The national department of hygiene is again on foot, or we might say on the wai-path, against commerce, humanity and common sense. Armed with quarantine, Flores Island, syringes and fumigating apparatus, they are ready to strike. For months the sanitary commission has been dilly-dallying over in Montevideo, hatching nonsense, and now at the first news by telegram that there is yellow fever near Santos, the sanitary doctors here are ready to turn out every ship from that direction. They are all to stay outside for twenty-four hours to undergo the observation of the fanatical "medicos" and after this humiliating process the ships and passengers will be allowed to enter. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A rather novel and somewhat original petition was made quite recently by a prisoner in the police cells to the chief of police. The prisoner wrote a letter to the chief, stating that he had been sentenced to six years' transportation to Santa Cruz. The condemned man evidently did not like being left alone, and probably being fond of society, requested the chief of police to enquire if any of the female prisoners in the cells would care to be his wife, and go and help him to work off his exile at Santa Cruz. The chief of police gave the necessary orders and it was found that three female prisoners were quite ready to become the wife of the petitioner. It is a somewhat novel way of finding a wife, not altogether foreign to some of the "malromal agencies" that are becoming so common in Europe. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Bolivian minister at Buenos Aires, Sr. Montero, has accused his secretary of larceny of selling important documents to the Argentine government. This has given rise to a serious diplomatic controversy.

—Soldiers are wanted in Chubut, not to kill the Indians there, as some rumors would have it, but to prevent a lot of reckless adventurers from harassing and ill treating the weak natives in such a point as to make them furious and stir them to desperate reprisals. From all we hear about the Indians in those regions from the various missions and other sources, they seem to be of the most harmless disposition; and it is only the injustice and cruelty of some of the whites, as well as the neglect of the government to give them proper protection that could make them take up arms. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The spirit of polar exploration seems to have been suddenly aroused in Argentina, which has hitherto been very backward among backward countries in venturing out to sea. The fact that one of our men-of-war has crossed over to Cape Town, and returned without accident, has suddenly inspired confidence in some Argentines, and they think they can confidently venture into the southern seas without risking life and reputation. An expedition is to be got up to go to Gran's Land, about 300 miles south of 'Tierra del Fuego,' and explore the region to the best of their scientific ability. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—According to the budget for the coming year, the permanent army of the line will amount to a much greater figure than at present. There will be 4 corps of engineers, 24 batteries of artillery, 16 battalions of infantry, 11 regiments of cavalry, a battalion of marines which will probably be changed into coast artillery, the whole to contain about 16,000 soldiers of the line. The extra battalions of European commissions, etc., has been left out, and we may say to the advantage of the country. The army is by all means large enough in time of peace, and would do for a country with three or four times the population of Argentina. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—There is no doubt whatever that President Urquiza has been more seriously ill than has been stated, although the *Herald* long ago intimated as much. Just what has been gained by the false reports of his doctors we are unable to see; perhaps these doctors can explain. The public are not fools, nor can they always be fooled. Day by day statements were made that in a day or two the President would be all right. The people hoped so, wished it to be so, and yet results have demonstrated that these reports were all wrong. Plainly a good many doctors do not believe that truth is the best policy; perhaps because they do not know enough about it. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Nov. 29.

—There can be no doubt upon the mind of any sensible man that the money which is being lavished upon city improvements, statues, parks, etc., would be better spent in making the Riachuelo channel a safe passage for ships entering or leaving our port. The channel is gradually getting filled up and ships are running aground every day. Every ship that gets stuck in the Riachuelo channel does more injury to the port and trade of Buenos Aires than can be undone by all the beautification which could be done to the parks and squares in a whole year. Without a proper entrance the Malero port is almost useless and the millions spent on it practically thrown away. —*Southern Cross*.

—Actions are quickly following upon words in international politics. It is asserted that serious negotiations are already on foot between the two republics to stop the further progress of armaments. Each republic is to acquire no more arms, and only such are to be introduced as have already been contracted for. Besides this, as far as practicable, the ships belonging to the navy and which might be serviceable as transports are to be discarded and used for commercial and colonizing purposes by the respective governments. This is almost too good to be true, yet the current of affairs seems to point in this unexpected solution of the difficulties between Chili and Argentina. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Dr. Castellanos was on Sunday last duly installed as archbishop of Buenos Aires, with all the pomp and ceremony that could be given to the affair, which excited immense interest among the inhabitants, especially the fairer portion of them. After the ceremony in the cathedral, a banquet was given by the archbishop, and General Roca availed himself of the opportunity to make a speech in the interests of peace between Chile and Argentina, deprecating the ruinous competition in armaments upon which the two nations have recently entered, foolishly imitating the European countries which endeavor to obtain peace by placing a large part of their adult population under arms and by wasting their resources on costly wars, guns, etc. This pacific and politic speech has been well received in Chile, but we do not feel any strong faith in its leading to any practical results. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Nov. 29.

—There is a report of another great territorial scandal similar to the one in the Pampa Central. The *Yuzir* *Uruguay* or the national territories is fast becoming famous. The interim governor of Formosa, Don Leon Zorilla, has sent a telegram to the minister of the interior saying that the *Yuzir* *Uruguay* of that territory has abandoned his post and disappeared from the locality with the books, registries and all the documents pertaining to the *Yuzir* *Uruguay*. Where he has gone to is not known; perhaps he went hunting, or perhaps he went fishing, whichever he did, the question is, what does he intend to do with the books and documents under his arm? These cases reveal a wonderful state of things in the national territories. It is no wonder that constant robberies are committed, that there is no security for life or property, and that the Indians have free swing in places that boast of good judges. It would be better to have none at all than to have such unreliable and suspicious interpreters of justice. A few more of these scandals will be enough to create a phase in national literature as interesting to school-boys as the fables of Juan Moreira. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 10th, 1895.

In an article appearing in the *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday's date, which we presume to be editorial, the following quotation from James Monroe's acceptance of a nomination for the presidency is stated to be the "Monroe doctrine": "All the American continent is reserved for the people of the United States, and they declare that no foreign power ought to hold jurisdiction over any part of it." The statement was ridiculous enough at the outset, but it becomes doubly so when so prominent a paper as the *Jornal do Commercio* quotes it and then labels it, "Such is the Monroe doctrine." The people of the United States have never claimed jurisdiction over the whole American continent, nor do they desire it; neither does the so-called Monroe doctrine make any such claim. As we have before stated in these columns (July 2, 1895), the Monroe doctrine was formally enunciated in President Monroe's annual message to Congress, of December 2nd, 1823, and it is essentially this:—"that the American continents, . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." It expressly stated that no interference with existing dependencies was meditated, and even on the war then raging between Spain and her rebellious colonies, President Monroe added: "It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves." Non-intervention is then a part of the Monroe doctrine, and is applicable in all cases where conquest by a European power is not involved.

The recent pacific utterances of acting President Roca on the occasion of a banquet in honor of the Chilean archbishop, and the cordial acceptance of his suggestions on the other side of the Andes, are worthy of thoughtful consideration in every part of South America. It is not the first time that the proposal for disarmament has been made, inasmuch as Minister Eduardo Costa suggested the same line of policy many months ago, during the administration of President Saenz Pena. The prominence of General Roca in Argentine politics, however, invests the proposal with much greater significance, and already the printed rumor has it that proposals more or less definite have been exchanged, that no more arms, ships and war material are to be purchased, that existing contracts for war material will be executed but no new one will be made, and that all the war vessels available for peaceful occupations, such as transports, etc., will be disarmed and turned to some useful purpose. While we have no great confidence in the outcome of these proposals, good and wise as they surely are, we consider it a duty not only to commend them but to urge their consideration upon the other nations of the continent. And not only should they discontinue the purchase of war material, but they should every one of them begin at once to reduce their military establishments. War is a curse, even when waged for a good cause and in the interests of civilization. And the soldier, when dominant in the state, is a firebrand, an obstacle to progress, an enemy of peace. Figuratively speaking, he is the microbe of war. Let us have him exterminated, then, and let us have a fair chance to develop peaceful industries and civic recourses for the settle-

ment of all international disputes. At this moment, the military element in South America, in which we include those bellicose civilians who are always arming to preserve the peace and who are always ready to sacrifice their neighbors for the honor and welfare of their country, is the greatest obstacle to its peace and development. There is not a country on the continent not heavily in debt because of war and military preparations. They are all burdened with unnecessary armies, three of them with unnecessary navies, and all of them with the mania for acquiring new and improved arms. Here in Brazil we not only have a preposterously large army, but we are constantly buying arms, equipment and munitions for them. The guns are stowed away to be destroyed with rust, the ammunition becomes unserviceable, and the equipments are wasted and destroyed. Then they must be replenished. Lately, there has been a mania for changing the uniforms, and no less than two changes have been made within a twelve months, merely to please the fancy of an arbitrary officer who never counts up the cost nor the distress which it causes the taxpayer. To-day Brazil is heavily burdened with debt and taxation, and much of it is due to military ambitions and extravagance. Is it not time, then, to put an end to it? Must the whole people be burdened with taxes, must their industries languish and their commerce diminish, and must their moral and intellectual development be checked, merely to maintain an overgrown army and navy which they do not need? Why not join Argentina, then, in carrying out a general disarmament throughout all South America? There is honor, and peace, and progress, and wealth in it.

THE PAULISTA MERMADA.

S. Paulo, December 3rd, 1895.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir,—I have taken a deep interest in your occasional remarks about the island of Trinidad.

I have, too, as I read, thought your elucidation thereof remarkably concise and unbiased; notably is this the case in your leader article of the issue November 19th, where you extend to Sir John Pender and the British and Brazilian governments the benefit of your opinion in good practical English.

We must not imagine, however, that the opinion of the Rio News is universal, far from it; there are other folks and other opinions to whom, and to which, we must pay passing attention.

I have no desire to swamp your columns with clippings from each and all of our São Paulo publications, but the enclosure, emanating from the pen of Mr. Augusto Pedro de Oliveira, owner of the S. Paulo bath, is such a mixture of patriotic peroration, and perverse pignificances, that I feel in duty bound to forward it for your use and for the perusal of your compatriots in Rio.

We do occasionally meet with some brilliant example of native humour, sufficiently funny to make even a stolid Britisher smile, but this ebullition of Mr. Bath-Boss Oliveira, in my opinion, takes the cake, and generally speaking, breaks all previous records.

Under existing circumstances, Mr. Editor, what is a fellow to do to get level? Would you counsel retaliation, or conciliation? Would it, in your opinion, be wise to boycott him?

For instance: what do you say to petitioning the São Paulo Railway Co. not to carry him on their line? and, since he deprives us of his waters, refuse to supply him with whiskey? But perhaps at the time of writing he was bad, or something—suffering from sunstroke; may be some of his English customers had been annexing soap, or towels, or something, or he may (which is more likely) have been intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and the serious responsibility of swiping the whole and glorious British nation at one swoop, proved rather more than his intellectual powers were capable of.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

T. ALDRED.

P.S.—There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the rumour that an English syndicate purpose building new baths on opposition lines. We are hourly expecting Mr. Oliveira's apology for stopping our daily ablutions; and hope to be able to assure you in a future communication that he has repented, cooled off, and has again restored to us the right to wash ourselves.—Yours, &c., T.A.

In a case like this it is particularly difficult to give advice. When a man makes a fool of himself—and we by no means charge Mr. Oliveira with anything quite so bad as that—it is perhaps best to let him have the field all to himself. Some day he will come to his senses and will want to make terms—and then the other side will have their innings.

There are some people on this little globe—and the "mermaid" proprietor seems to be one of them—who can not help making mountains of mole-hills. They live perpetually in extremes. If they are not twisting the British lion's tail, they are smashing the windows of a Frenchman's house,

*—The advertisement, a translation of which appeared in our last issue.—Ed. News.

threatening the Portuguese, or abusing Uncle Sam for pretending to meddle in South American affairs, or raiding a neighbor's printing-office. They call it patriotism, and they make vehement speeches about it. But, bless you, it is nothing but opera bouffe. A few weeks hence, Trindade will again be forgotten, Brazil will be floating another loan in London, the Brazilian chauvinist, having drawn his pay and obtained a leave of absence for his health, will be disporting himself in the Jardin Maillie, and the "mermaid" will be smiling on you from Mr. Oliveira's front window and asking you to come in and have a wash. If you feel impatient, go around and sit on his curbstone every morning with a towel under your arm and a smear of mud on your nose! And to make it truly effective you might inform arriving customers that you have just had a wash, thank you, and are trying to get a little fresh air after it. But, whatever you do, don't cut off his whiskey, and encourage him to patronize the Central railway.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues reviewed the political situation of the country, vigorously attacking the policy of Deputy Glycerio. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Alfredo Ellis and Alvaro Botelho made explanations in regard to what has recently occurred between the S. Paulo and Minas delegations. From these explanations it appears that the former deputy went to the latter and informed him that the S. Paulo government were not inclined to take a favorable view of the proposed duty on foreign beef cattle, provided the Minas delegation should relinquish its bad habit of receiving costly messengers originated by deputies from S. Paulo. For reasons that are not explained these overtures do not seem to have produced the expected result and considerable bad feeling has consequently been engendered. Deputy Glycerio said that in financial matters his rule is to follow the guidance of the budget committee. He had, consequently, at first favored the duty on foreign beef cattle; but, on learning that the chairman and reporter of the committee had decided to oppose it, he voted against it. Deputy Nilo Pecanha introduced a bill on election frauds. Deputies Lamonier Godofredo and Frederico Borges discussed the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. The former warned Dr. Serzedello against his new friends and reminded him of the kiss of Judas.

DEC. 2.—*Senate*.—The Senate discussed the budget of the department of justice and interior. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke in favor of the bill on Dr. Serzedello. He said that if the bill had been introduced shortly after the election of Dr. Serzedello the honorable member for Minas Geraes assuredly would not have opposed it. Deputy Victorino Monteiro offered a substitute for the bill for eight banking districts. Deputies Timotheo da Costa José, Mariano, Francho Montenegro, Serzedello, Medeiros e Albuquerque and José Lopes discussed the endorsement of the revenue bill. On motion of Deputy Gaspar Drummond the Chamber resolved to take up the bill of Deputy Costa Machado on federal intervention in the states without waiting for the report of the respective committee. The substitute special appropriation for the Central railway was voted in 2d discussion, as were also the appropriations of 21,840,366 for the quarantine service in Santa Catharina and 6,533,310 for the colonization service in Minas Geraes. The bill for admitting disabled policemen and firemen into the Asylo dos Invalidos was voted in 3d discussion.

DEC. 3.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladrão said that at the beginning of the session he had asked for information in regard to military murders committed in the states of Santa Catharina and Paraná. He regrets, he said, that up to the present the government has not furnished that information, which, however, is, as he has learned from well-informed persons, in the possession of the war department. From the official journal of this date it appears that the navy department has certain information of the death of the Carvalho brothers, who were ornaments of the service in which they belonged. In answer to a remark of Senator João Cordeiro he declared that he is not defending the revolutionary cause, but the cause of right and justice. He moved to ask the government for all the information in its possession in relation to the death of the Carvalho brothers. The motion was rejected. Senator João Barbalho expressed the hope that the government would restore Drs. Seabra, Gonçalves Maia and Cincinato Lopes to their professorships and Senator Ruy Barbosa to his honorary generalship in the army. Senator Pires Ferreira moved to take up the special appropriation of 14,000,000 for war expenses in Rio Grande do Sul without waiting for the report of the respective committee. The motion was rejected. The budget of the department of justice and the interior was voted in 2d discussion. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the bill for modifying the present system of estimating the revenue and expenditure of the country.

DEC. 4.—*Senate*.—Senators João Barbalho and Severino Vieira discussed the bill on brokers. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Delino answered some of the speeches made by Senator Coelho Rodrigues. He defended the Chamber of Deputies and Deputy Glycerio. Deputy Nilo Pecanha spoke in regard to the Italian claims. He objected to the intention of foreign legations in behalf of the claims of their countrymen and contended that Brazil is a country in which the channels of justice are open to every one. He relied, he said, on the firmness of Minister Carlos de Carvalho to defeat this conspiracy for looting the Brazilian treasury. He asked the government to

imitate the action of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who in regard to the question of the Metropolitan railway company had said: "Italy may bombard and destroy the city if it chooses, but it shall never take that money out of the Brazilian treasury." Deputy Alvaro Torres spoke against the bill for dividing the territory of the republic into eight banking districts.

DEC. 5.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted, in 3d discussion, the bill altering the present system of estimating the revenue and expenditure of the country, and, in 2d discussion, the bill for a line of steamers between S. Francisco and I. Tuyota on the river Paranaíba. It also voted, in 2d discussion, the bill establishing the legal procedure to be observed in cases of violation of personal rights by municipal authorities of the federal district. The bill appropriating 10,000 for a telegraph line between Euzerilândia and Rio Pardo, in Rio Grande do Sul, and several private bills. The election bill vetoed in 1893 by Marshal Floriano Peixoto was passed over the veto by a vote of 32 to 5.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Leonigildo Filgueiras and Arthur Rios discussed the bill introduced by Barão de Camagay. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion offered at the previous sitting by Deputy Nilo Pecanha in regard to Italian claims. Deputy Nilo Pecanha defended his motion, which was rejected by a vote of 66 to 41. The bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school, was passed, in 2d discussion, with an amendment likewise restoring Gen. Dionysio Cordeiro to his rank in the army. The Chamber concurred in some of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance. One of these amendments appropriated for losses by exchange in 1896 the sum of 45,000,000,000. Several amendments were rejected. The Chamber concurred in one of the Senate's amendments to the bill on the Lopolândia railway and rejected the other. It also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill appropriating 3,717,661,260 for the municipal government of the federal district. It voted in 3d discussion deficiency appropriations for the quarantine service in Santa Catharina and the immigration service in Minas Geraes. Deputy Glycerio opposed Deputy Costa Machado's intervention bill, which, in his present form, he considered unconstitutional. He thinks, however, he said, that it may be amended, and for this reason he would not oppose its passage in 1st discussion. Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca spoke on the bill for dividing the country into eight banking districts, and Deputies Cupertino de Saigreira and Bueno de Andrade discussed the special appropriation for the Central railway. Deputy Glycerio defended the Banco da República, which under the present management, he thinks, cannot fail to prosper.

DEC. 6.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3d discussion with amendments the budget of the department of justice and the interior. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca spoke on the bill for dividing the country into eight banking districts. He asserted that the government has never lost money through the assistance which it has granted to the agricultural interests of the country. Deputy Matta Machado spoke on the same bill. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had been informed by a member of the board of directors of the Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo that the amount of money lying idle in the hands of S. Paulo colonists is about 150,000,000. He offered an amendment authorizing the Central bank to issue to every manufacturing establishment scrip to the amount of one-third of the value of the establishment, which will be mortgaged as security for the payment of such scrip, redeemable in 30 years with interest at the rate of 5% per annum. This scrip will circulate as money and be used by manufacturers in paying their bills. Deputies Benedito Leite and Alcindo Guanabara discussed the bill on the deposits of banks of issue.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The alleged counterfeiters will be tried to-day in S. Paulo.

—There seems to be considerable yellow-fever in Pará, though the newspapers give no statistics.

—The *Cidade de Bragança*, an opposition journal in the state of S. Paulo, is threatened with attack.

—Two dramatic societies in Santos have undertaken to give a benefit performance for the Cuban insurgents.

—There were 240 deaths in Pernambuco during the month of November, small-pox being one of the principal causes.

—On the 21st ult., the Argentine ball *Progress* from Pensacola put in at Maranhão in distress after a voyage of 111 days.

—Dr. Seabra arrived at Pernambuco on the 8th inst. and had a very enthusiastic reception from the students of the law school.

—A formal protest has been signed and published at Pirassununga, São Paulo, against the British occupation of Trinidad.

—In S. Paulo on the 6th inst., a bear, which had effected its escape, was finally killed by a policeman after having bitten two persons.

—A large meeting was held at S. Carlos do Pinhal during the past week to solicit donations for the cause of Cuban independence.

—On the 5th the legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro rejected the motion by a vote of 27 to 11 to move the state capital back to Niterói.

—On the 4th inst. in the municipal chamber of S. Paulo there was a fight between Paulo Queiroz and Alvaro Botelho, members of that chamber.

—On the 7th inst. in S. Paulo, building No. 2, Largo da Sé, was destroyed by fire caused by a rocket. The loss is estimated at 200,000,000.

—The state government of Amazonas is going to render pecuniary assistance to Bertino de Miranda, who has written a history of Amazonas.

—S. Paulo physicians having refused to attend Judge Oliveira Ayres during his illness, his family was obliged to call a physician from Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Paraguassu*, of S. Felix, says that the police force that was sent into the interior of Bahia to repress banditism has done nothing but burn houses.

—Cases of cholera, or cholertina, have appeared at Campinas.

—It is worthy of note that, while appropriating 412,995,000 for public instruction next year, the state of Ceará appropriates 501,051,550 for the police force.

—At the gubernatorial election held in Pernambuco on the 7th inst., Senator Correia de Araújo the official candidate, was elected without opposition. The vote polled was light.

—On the 3d inst. in S. Paulo, a meeting attended by 150 monarchists, was held at the house of D. João Mendes de Almeida and the executive committee of the party was elected.

—In the first half of the present year there were registered 2,703 deaths, 3,412 births and 593 marriages in the city of S. Paulo and 1,905 deaths, 410 births and 98 marriages in that of Santos.

—On the 6th inst. elections were held at Pará for members of the municipal government and for one state senator and two state deputies. The government party of course carried the elections.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has voted a bill for erecting a monument to Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It will probably be constructed in the form of the Casa de Correia.

—The faculty of the medical school of Bahia has congratulated the naval school on the reinstatement of the professors, who had been illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—An Italian has been arrested at Tietê, São Paulo, for having three of his own daughters. Lyinghood would not be too severe for such a brute, who is certain to escape all punishment.

—The prefect of Pernambuco has reduced the number of voters in that city and in the adjoining country belonging to the same municipal district from 7,870 to 5,145, thus depriving 3,635 of the right of suffrage.

—In S. Paulo the police has seized about 10,000 of the new 10,000 counterfeit notes; but there are supposed to be over 200,000 of the notes still in circulation, the greater part being at Itapetuma and in the vicinity of that town.

—The *Diário de Notícias*, of Bahia, relates that a tinsmith for many years established in Rua dos Ouvides, in that city, recently moved away. Appalling as it may be, no other alternative, for 68 cartons of rubbish and garbage were taken from his place after his departure before it could be made habitable. No wonder that epidemics are so fatal in our cities!

—A Bahia telegram of the 5th inst. says the de facto governor, Barão de Camagay, declares that he cannot annul the lottery, mining and immigration contracts that he has made. He is reported to claim that the contracts are perfectly legitimate and that their annulment would subject the state of Bahia to the payment of large sums as compensation.

—Col. Valla's friends seem to have been considerably frightened toward the end of last week. Some soldiers of the 25th battalion gathered near the governor's palace at S. Christovão for the purpose of decorating the parish church, and they were mistaken by the usurping politicians as a hostile force. They sent for the colonel post-haste, and he had to come in to quiet them. A bad conscience is an uneasy bed-fellow.

—A telegram from Santos on the 5th announces the destruction of the printing-office of the *Triunfo da Paz* by the firemen under the leadership of their commandant Affonso Fialho Pinheiro Garibaldi.

Several printers were injured in the disturbance. The firemen confess their complicity, saying they were acting under Fialho's orders. This is now a good opportunity to decide whether the law can protect a newspaper, or not. The criminal is known, and proofs are at hand. Will the government order Fialho's prosecution?

—The difficulties between the S. Paulo law students and one of their professors reached a climax on the 6th when the objectionable professor, Dr. Domingos Leopoldino, forced his way into the building with a police force. He was received with hisses and rotten eggs, and there were some altercations between the students and police. In the end the students adjourned in a body to the president's station where a message was sent to the president asking the professor's dismissal. In the evening of the 6th the police were to have removed the professor's things, but the professor, who is evidently a very shrewd man, declined to be asked to resign, and the students showed themselves insubordinate and exasperated and should be sent home.

—In S. Paulo Prof. Domingos Leopoldino who has incurred the ill-will of students of the preparatory schools, has recently, on several occasions, been hissed and hoisted by them and assailed with potatoes, decayed eggs and other missiles. On the evening of the 6th the police made some arrests, among which was that of Dr. Angelo Mendes, son of Dr. João Mendes, one of the leaders of the monarchists. This young man appears to have been treated with considerable harshness after his arrest. He says that he was deprived of a watch, ring, pin, money and letters, and he states that he is going to bring a suit against the police delegate.

—The 6th a police force made a bayonet charge on only a single student, wounding one, and breaking the watch of another.

—Two more outages against the press have to be placed on record. In the early morning of the 5th inst. at Santos the printing-office of the *Triunfo da Paz* and *Santos Commercial* were attacked by roughs supposed to be under the lead of the commander of the fire corps. The type was piled, the presses and other property were greatly damaged and several persons were wounded. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the roughs were opposition papers. One of them, the *Santos Commercial*, belonged to the monarchist party, whose state executive committee in S. Paulo has protested against the outrage. A telegram of the 6th states that the commander of the fire corps and 11 firemen have been arrested. The latter, it is said, on feeling guilty, acknowledged having committed the crime, alleging that they did so in obedience to the orders of their commander.

—The damage caused to the *Triunfo* is estimated at 10,000, and that caused to the *Santos Commercial* at 18,000. The sum of 8,000 for refitting the office of the *Triunfo* was subscribed in Santos on the 6th.

—Congressman Matta Machin has withdrawn from the senatorial race in Minas and published a card recommending Dr. João Felício dos Santos.

—The heavy rains of November, which are said to have been almost unprecedented, caused considerable damage in the agricultural districts of Pernambuco.

—According to a telegram from Mendos to Barão do Ladrão the recent elections in that city were grossly fraudulent. The military forces took part, voting fraudulently and dividing away the opposition votes. There is a fine outlook for free government in all this!

—A telegram from Parahyba to Gen. Almeida Barreto says that the governor of the state declares that the vote cast at the recent election shall be counted in favor of his candidates even if he finds it necessary to employ force in order to accomplish this.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Estrella railway, Ceará, amounted to 814,902,779.

—From 1882 to 1894 the Porto Alegre railway transported a total of 11,335,335 passengers.

—The section of the Mogiana extension between Uberlândia and Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, will soon be inaugurated.

—The total receipts of the Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana line from 1883 to 1894 were 19,601,870, and the expenditures 10,407,553.

—The governor of São Paulo has granted a concession to the União S. Paulo e Itapetuma company for a line from S. Manoel to Lençóis.

—The Companhia Vinha Paulista has decided to not special cars for smokers on its trainways and to prohibit smoking in its other cars. Good!

—From 1885 to 1894 the Rio Grande to Baía railway carried 5,533,714 and expended 7,053,702. From 1885 to 1887 it had a surplus, and since then nothing but deficits.

—There was another accident at Marinho Procopio on the Central on the 2nd, the driver of a passenger train running into the station at full speed and having his train derailed by a badly secured switch, some of the coaches taking to one track and some to another. Three persons were seriously injured, several slightly wounded, two coaches were damaged and eight metres of the station platform were destroyed.

—The fiscal transfer agent of the Mogiana line at Campinas, Theodoro Lührs, has recently been detected in an attempt to rob one of the patrons of the line of 30 boxes of office by means of falsified way-bills. The culprit is a married man, with six children, and was receiving only 300,000 a month, although he had held his position of confidence on the São Paulo and Mogiana line for many years.

It is more than probable that Lührs was unable to live honestly on the salary paid him, which was miserably small for so responsible a position and for such a family. The company should pay its servants better.

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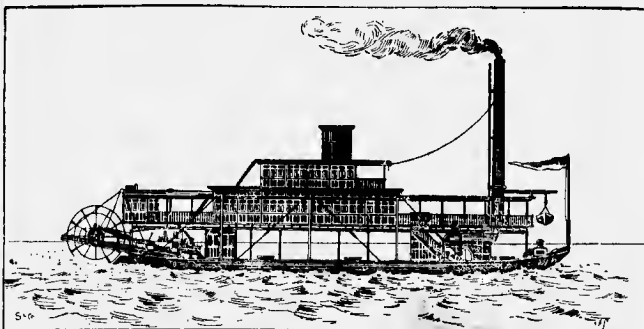
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